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formity into the numerous private institutions. The adopted standards are maintained and enforced by the state through an efficient system of inspection. Lagging institutions are threatened with the withdrawal of their subsidies, while efficient work receives recommendation. The public is kept informed of the entrance requirements, work, aims and discipline of the schools through the systematic publication of complete catalogues. Every industrial school, from the lowest trade school to the technical high schools, annually issues its courses of study, entrance requirements, tuition fees, final examination regulations, disciplinary codes, and all other matter of interest and importance to those who contemplate sending their sons or daughters to a trade school. Where a strict discipline is maintained, and no academic freedom permitted, as in all the lower trade schools, the catalogues invariably contain all the school statutes regulating the conduct of students in attendance. Special notice is given to parents that by sending their son to the school they imply an agreement to abide by the disciplinary code of the institution which, while not oversevere, is generally quite rigorous and keeps the young student within strict bounds of life.

*THE JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.*

THESE scholarships, of which there are three, known as the Henry E. Johnston, the James Buchanan Johnston and the Henry E. Johnston, Jr., scholarships, were founded by Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, of Washington, formerly of Baltimore, in memory of her husband and her two sons. They are awarded annually by the trustees on the recommendation of the academic council. The stipend of each scholarship is the income of thirty thousand dollars. They are offered primarily to young men who have given evidence of the power of independent research. The holders will be expected to devote themselves to study and to research in their chosen subjects, though they may be required to do some teaching. Candidates for the scholarships must make application in writing, to the president

of the Johns Hopkins University before the first of May. The application must be accompanied by such evidence of the candidate's fitness as he may be able to present. The president will refer the papers to the academic council, by whom the nomination will be made to the board of trustees, at their meeting in June. Holders of the scholarships may not engage in teaching elsewhere. The scholars will be appointed for one year, but if their work should prove satisfactory, they will generally be reappointed. Applications for the present year will be received up to January, 1905.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ON November 2 the president of the New York Historical Society announced the gift of about \$200,000 towards the erection of the new building of the society, on ground already owned by them at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets and Central Park, West, New York. The foundations for the central portions of the new building are already constructed, costing some \$70,000, and with the money in the treasury, \$92,000, available for the new building, work has now been begun to erect a thoroughly modern building for the housing of the treasures of this society. The donor desired his name to be withheld, but the papers announce that it is Mr. Henry Dexter, who was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum, and his gift, \$150,000 in cash and about \$50,000 worth of granite, is in memory of his son, Orrando Dexter, who was killed in the Adirondacks. The society is one hundred years old on November 20, and this gift places it in a position where it can progress in its work in a more satisfactory manner than before. Few people know that this society possesses one of the finest art galleries in America, and a collection of Egyptian antiquities which Miss Amelia B. Edwards pronounced as the finest outside of Egypt and surpassing them in some lines. Of old New York history they are unsurpassed, but working quietly, their collection is overlooked except by the expert.